

## Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Two Men of Sandy Bar."  
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"David Garrick."  
 OLYMPIA THEATRE.—Variety Performance.  
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
 TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—"Kelly & Leon's Minstrels."  
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Two Men of Sandy Bar."  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Nightly Drama."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Day time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.  
 OLIMPO'S GARDEN.—COBERT.  
 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day time only: Centennial Loan Exhibition.  
 SCHUTTEN PARK, UNION HILL.—Plattische Volksfest.

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## Business Notices.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE is in the Tribune Building, Belmont, Centennial Grounds (on the right of the Lake). The Philadelphia Branch Office is at No. 12, Market Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates at both offices. The DAILY TRIBUNE served by carrier in all parts of the city only in the morning.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.  
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum.  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.  
 Terms, cash in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 10 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.  
 Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day. Price \$2 per line.  
 To those advertisers called for by the TRIBUNE at 11:30 Broadway, cor. State St., or 308 W. 23d St., cor. 8th Ave.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Servians were defeated on Friday in a great battle near Alexinatz; Gen. Tchernyeff retreated to Deligrad. Peace proposals have been submitted to the Porte by the Embassadors at Constantinople. The ship Sonora and the steamer Vivar both sank from injuries received in a collision off Holyhead. The town of Seaford, Canada, was nearly destroyed by fire.

DOMESTIC.—Ex-Gov. Seymour's letter declining the Democratic nomination for Governor was made public. The State Committee have recalled the convention to meet on Wednesday, Sept. 13. A Republican mass meeting was held at Worcester, Mass., where George F. Hoar, Marshall Jewell, Prof. Seelye, Senator Boutwell, Gen. Banks and Woodford and others spoke. Gov. Hayes spoke to a company of disabled soldiers at Columbus, Ohio. The London and Halifax crews won at Philadelphia in 1st, 21st, and 17th, 55th. The Vesta crew won the whaler race. Attorney-General Taff has issued a circular to United States Marshals regarding the protection of voters at the polls. Gen. Buell has been ordered to the Cheyenne Agency.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Judge Dykman, in Brooklyn, reserved decision upon a motion to dismiss the proceedings for a change of venue in the Montfort-Beecher suit. Members of the foreign rifle teams were formally received and a banquet was tendered to the Scotch team. It was rumored that certain Brooklyn officers were to be suspended from office. Gold, 109½, 109½, 109½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91½ cents. Stocks active and weak, closing without recovery.

THE WEATHER.—THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain. In this city yesterday it was warm and clear, with rain in the evening. Thermometer, 70°, 80°, 65°.

The precise figures and particulars of Gov. Tilden's income tax are now published. If there are any facts to offset the indications of these figures, it is high time for Gov. Tilden to furnish them.

Henceforth Spanish railroad companies are authorized to call upon the Government for troops to protect their trains from brigands. Train-wrecking tramps may render a similar plan desirable here.

It is fitting that the French Canadians are to be represented at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue on Wednesday. Had Montgomery's expedition succeeded they might now be honoring Lafayette as a liberator, as well as a distinguished Frenchman.

It was enterprising of the Montreal brigade to send a fire engine to St. Hyacinthe—a distance of 30 miles—to stay the destructive conflagration in that town on Sunday. But as usually happens in such cases, the engine arrived too late, the flames having already destroyed nearly 600 houses.

The opening of the Republican canvass in Massachusetts by the mass meeting at Worcester yesterday was in all respects auspicious. The oratory was far above the average of political speech-making, the great issues of civil service reform and honest money receiving the chief attention, and less time than usual being wasted in glorifying one party and depreciating the other.

The ups and downs of racing reputation have been several times curiously illustrated at Philadelphia. Yesterday furnished another remarkable instance, when the St. John crew that won the prize of the world's championship at Paris in 1867 was badly beaten by some Halifax fishermen who had never before appeared together in a race.

Happily, marine disasters like that of yesterday are rare. The Sonora was nearing Liverpool, after a four months' voyage from San Francisco, when she was struck by the steamer Vivar, bound for Spain. Both vessels were so greatly damaged that they sank instantly, causing a total loss of about \$500,000. The occurrence illustrates again the perils of St. George's Channel.

Gov. Chamberlain and Senator Patterson have prevailed upon the Administration to issue orders for the protection of voters at the South. Probably the Administration was not unwilling to be prevailed upon. The Demo-

crats of the South are largely responsible for the state of things there which has given a pretext for this action. With the facts of the Hamburg massacre before the Cabinet, it was not difficult to arrive at such conclusions. Where force is used on one side, it is generally sure to be called forth on the other.

## GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

Mr. Seymour's letter declining the Democratic nomination for Governor states in the mildest possible way—for he is by no means of an aggressive temper, nor does he fail under the most trying circumstances to regard the proprieties and courtesies of life—that he meant precisely what he said to the gentlemen who consulted him before the convention and the committee which waited upon him and urged his acceptance. The circumstances were such as might warrant stronger language than he has used. For, strictly speaking, the action of the convention was not only an imposition upon his good nature, but still worse, a reflection upon his sincerity, an open denial that he had been truthful and honest in his dealings with the party, a bald charge of hypocrisy; in short, a direct personal insult. No assembly of gentlemen would have been guilty of such behavior, for a true gentleman's first instinct is in behalf of truth; not only to be truthful himself, but also to avoid the appearance of soliciting others to untruthfulness. Still, Gov. Seymour has shown gentlemanly self-restraint in making to the solicitations of his party a calm and dispassionate, though positive and final answer. There is perhaps a little more of the explanatory and deferential manner than is necessary, and he goes out of his way, as it seems to us, to express his sense of obligation to the party. The object nonsense which was talked in the convention about this same matter of obligations to the party, and about his duty to serve the organization in the present emergency on account of the honors it had heretofore conferred upon him, would have excused a little more exhibition of a manly spirit; but Gov. Seymour is, and always has been, a devoted partisan, and he takes with great humility any sort of treatment the party gives him.

In the same disposition to avoid giving offense to any one in which he addressed the New-York rioters as "My friends," he answers the Democratic Convention which invited him to confess judgment on the charge so often repeated by his opponents, that his declination meant nothing, and that he only needed to be solicited to take office, or a nomination for office, to yield all his scruples and gracefully accept. The same amiability of temper appears even in the portions of the letter devoted to general politics. He is particular to say here that he wishes to say no unkind word of either President Grant or Gov. Hayes. It would be a decided amelioration of political strife, and a good thing for the country, if more of this disposition was manifested in the press and on the stump during the Presidential canvass. There will be, we think, a very general concurrence in Gov. Seymour's statement that "the election of a Democratic 'House of Representatives has led to many 'painful disclosures,' though there may be a difference of opinion as to which party is most unfavorably affected by these disclosures. We suspect that the most painful disclosure of all is of the utter incompetency and untrustworthiness of the Democratic party. As for his confidence in Democratic success, it is perhaps enough for the present to say that it is not shared by the thoughtful men of his own party. If they have felt confident of victory at any time during the canvass, the events of the past week, with which Gov. Seymour has not been wholly unconnected, have tended greatly to dissipate and destroy it.

## A SPILLED-MILK CONVENTION.

A new convention is called by the Democratic State Committee, to meet at Saratoga on Wednesday, Sept. 13. It may be properly called a Spilled-Milk Convention. There's an old proverb that "there's no crying over spilled milk." This convention will do more than cry over it. It will undertake to make butter—may, we may not say, in view of Gov. Seymour's speciality, cheese—of it. It will meet under circumstances of the greatest solemnity. The men who last week threw up their hats and howled themselves hoarse over the prospect of "Seymour and Victory" will come together in a less exuberant mood, and look each other in the face. A great change has come over the spirit of that beautiful dream. They have discovered that Gov. Seymour was in earnest, that Col. Faulkner was deceived, that Magone was well, they have not yet made up their minds about Magone—that Spriggs, the able Spriggs, was a deluder, and that, in short, the whole world is stuffed with sawdust, and all things are not what they seem. One shudders to think of these people coming again face to face under such circumstances. What will Magone have to say? How will Faulkner, the smooth and plausible Faulkner, appear? And will Spriggs be there? These are the questions of the hour. And then, last week's speeches and last week's predictions and last week's enthusiasm—what shall call them to mind; who dare that somber throng add remorse to melancholy by referring ever so distantly to them?

It has been intimated upon high authority that the convention will investigate. With investigation there will be recrimination, with recrimination perhaps collision, and with collision a large diffusion among individual members of the black eye already received by the party. Upon the whole the convention promises to be a historic gathering. There has never been anything like it in politics. With little to do, no routine business, only one vacancy to fill, ample time for a general interchange of "I told you so's" and "heaps of 'touble on the old man's mind." The session cannot be otherwise than lively. There's eloquence already gathering in various parts of the State sufficient to occupy the convention four days in listening to it, and of a sort that must come out. It will not be damned. Everything else will, but that will not. And then when it is all over we shall see how a great party that has spilled its milk gathers it up with a rake and makes Goshen butter of it.

## THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The debt of the United States has been reduced \$2,031,442 14 since August 1. The cash owned by the Treasury has been increased \$1,087,927 78, so that a decrease of "debt" "less cash in the Treasury" of \$3,119,369 92 is reported by the secretary. This is a very creditable statement, and it is the more pleasing because the decrease of debt appears to have been almost wholly in that part of the debt which is used as currency. It is true, there has been a decrease of \$585,402 22 in the coin interest due on outstanding bonds, of \$276,550 in the called bonds and other forms of debt on which interest has ceased, and of \$8,147 98 in the interest on such debt; in all \$870,099 20. But, on the other hand,

there has been an increase of \$1,260 in unclaimed interest, of \$35,000 in accrued interest on the Navy fund, and \$634,650 in the amount of five per cent bonds outstanding. Of the five per cents, there are now \$712,320,450 outstanding, namely, \$260,000 of the loan of 1858, and \$194,566,300 of the ten-forties, leaving \$517,494,150 of the funding five. Mr. Bristow was, therefore, right in saying that over \$17,000,000 of five per cents had been sold under authority of the act of 1875. With this increase in the bonded debt, the net decrease in all forms of debt except those used as currency is only \$199,189 20. The only changes in principal of the debt are, first, increase of new five's; second, payment of \$1,000 five-twenty-fives of March, 1864; of \$47,000 five-twenty-fives of 1862; of \$213,000 five-twenty-fives of June, 1864, and of \$10,600 five-twenty-fives of 1865; and third, redemption of \$460 one-year and \$150 two-year notes; \$3,240 compound-interest notes, and \$1,100 seven-thirties.

The important changes have been in the retirement of \$294,684 of legal tenders, and the redemption of \$1,547,568 94 in fractional currency. The retirement of legal tenders is unexpectedly large, for it was not known that over \$350,000 in new bank circulation had been issued. The amount of fractional currency retired is almost precisely the same in August as it was in July, when \$1,543,715 was redeemed. As there is now good reason to believe that about \$15,000,000 of the fractional currency has been lost or destroyed, so that only about \$16,355,000 remains to be redeemed, it is probable that the Treasury will not need to purchase more than about \$8,500,000 of silver, if so much. The amount of silver coin and bullion on hand does not appear in the debt statement, though it would be well for the secretary to include it; in answer to a resolution of the House he reported that at the end of July the amount was \$8,500,077 02. If we suppose that the new five per cents sold were employed in purchase of silver, the stock on hand cannot be reduced below \$7,700,000, and a considerable part of the fractional currency will doubtless come in for redemption very slowly. If the redemption could go on as rapidly as it has for two months past, all the fractional currency which will ever be presented would be redeemed during the fiscal year, in this is not to be expected. Probably \$7,000,000 in silver, in addition to the stock on hand, will exceed the quantity required for all redemption of fractional currency during the fiscal year.

The currency part of the debt has thus been reduced during the month by \$2,031,442 14—a very satisfactory progress. At the same time, there has been a large decrease in the bank circulation outstanding, for the treasury held, Aug. 1, for the redemption of notes, \$25,310,349 in legal tenders, and he held on the last of August only \$22,302,457 for that purpose. It is quite probable that the present month may bring considerable changes in the currency. It has been decided that the new 4½ per cents may be used by the banks for deposit in taking out new circulation, and the many inquiries received by telegrams at Washington indicate that circulation amounting to many millions may be applied for quickly. London advices are that heavy bids for the new loan assure its success, and, though only \$10,000,000 of the six per cents have been called as yet, it is probable that the Syndicate may find reason to subscribe for much more than the \$40,000,000 taken "firm," and to place large amounts without delay. In that case, the issues of new bank circulation may rise rapidly, both from the establishment of banks or the increase of circulation and from the sale of six per cent bonds now held on deposit for circulation, and the purchase of 4½ per cents for deposit instead. In November last the banks had on deposit to secure circulation \$8,272,700 of the five-twenty-fives of 1865, of which a portion have now been called, the rest may be called at any time, and all are affected in price. They held on deposit also about \$120,000,000 of other six per cents. The high price which these bonds now command, with the opportunity to sell them and obtain a circulation based on new 4½ per cents, may lead to the speedy retirement of the \$69,401,336 in legal tenders now outstanding in excess of the limit of reduction fixed by the act of 1875.

At the beginning of the month the specie owned by the Treasury was \$30,530,684 73, and at the end of the month it was \$32,542,156 17, an increase of \$2,011,471 44. In view of the considerable payments for interest and in redemption of fractional currency, and the slender customs receipts during the month, even this increase would not have been effected but for some purchase of silver. The customs receipts at this port were \$10,511,812 05 against \$11,705,677 20 during the same month last year, a decline of more than ten per cent. The currency balance has been reduced during the month from \$12,590,349 52 to \$11,666,805 86. Thus the net increase of cash owned has been only \$1,087,927 78, which, with the decrease of legal tenders and fractional notes, and of bonded debt and interest, as above stated, gives the reported reduction of \$3,119,369 92 in debt, less cash in the Treasury. During the new fiscal year the reduction has been \$4,257,403 85, and since Jan. 1, \$24,639,254 13. Of this latter reduction \$15,287,287 02 has been in the legal tenders and fractional currency.

## THE INGRATITUDE OF A PARTY.

The thanks of all leading political men are due to Gov. Seymour. By the firmness with which he has refused to be the mere humble servant of a party, ready to make every personal sacrifice of convenience, of inclination, and of personal dignity, for the sake of promoting the ambitious schemes of others, he has really done much to break that spell of party domination which has made miserable many a noble nature and filled with the bitterness of unnecessary disappointment many a faithful public servant. We are not disposed to pry into Gov. Seymour's motives. We are willing, in the absence of a definite knowledge of them, to believe that he has been governed by considerations which are perfectly honorable. The question almost for the first time has arisen whether a convention has a right forcibly to abduct a man from his *ethum dignitate*, and in spite of all considerations of his health, his tastes, his private exigencies, to compel him to be its candidate. Gov. Seymour is the last man who should have been subjected to this indignity. He has been at least a faithful party servant. He has proved his loyalty in more than one hard fought field; and he has been full of courage and of hope when to be a Democrat was equivalent to a resignation of most political honors and distinctions. If his party to-day is a power in the State of New-York, its thanks for immunity from a comparative extinction are due to him. For the sake of that party he has submitted

to an unpopular choice which must have been hard to bear. When his election was well nigh impossible, when his very nomination doomed him to a dubious place in history, he allowed himself to be made the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It was known then, as it is known now, that he has no undue appetite for office, and much prefers the labors and the pluses of private life. Surely now, when ill-health has increased this preference, Gov. Seymour has earned the right to have it respected. Under such circumstances, and with the knowledge which it had of his wishes, the action of the State Convention was at the best a piece of exceedingly bad breeding. We suspect if Gov. Seymour, instead of confining himself to stereotyped phrases of civility, had expressed himself freely, that his letter would have been, if not edifying, at least somewhat more diverting.

The moral of this singular political episode is not far to seek. We should be sorry not to believe that Gov. Seymour has set a wholesome example of personal independence which many a worthy but weary man will be glad to follow. Nine out of ten in his position would have yielded, and submitted under the spell of partisan ascendancy to conditions little better than servile. Gov. Seymour has substantially declared that the Democratic party does not own him, and all the little and great file leaders stand aghast at such an unwelcome display of personal independence. They shake their heads in impotent wrath and declare that they have done with him forever, and that never shall he receive honors at their hands. Unfortunately they fail to see that he does not want them. With their usual coarseness they miss the most delicate point of the situation. What does one who feels as Gov. Seymour feels care either for their censure or their praise?

## THE FALL OF ALEXINATZ.

There can be no doubt, after reading the vivid description of last Friday's battle by the correspondent of *The London Times*, that if the Turks have not taken Alexinatz it was simply because they did not want it. No reliance whatever can be placed on any contradiction from the Servian side. The one important, hard-fought battle of the war has been no more successful than most of the minor engagements which preceded it. The Turkish army appears to have been splendidly handled, and thus Tchernyeff's lack of military genius becomes more than ever conspicuous. We can only wonder that the Servian troops held out so long and gallantly. It is certainly no glorious defeat; and even yet the broken army, if reformed, reinforced, and competently led, might make another and a firmer stand. If Osman Pasha advances immediately, however, the road to Belgrade cannot be barred against him. The Servians are no longer able to hold Deligrad; they will fall back upon Chupria, a line of defense less naturally strong than that from which they have been driven, and will fight passively to impede—not prevent—the Turkish invasion.

The fall of Alexinatz does not change the political situation. It is too nearly coincident in time with the published reports of the Bulgarian massacres, to be of much service to Turkey in the coming intervention. It will undoubtedly hasten the action of the Great Powers, in order to afford, when the chance has nearly passed, some little protection to the Servian people. Diplomatic interests are fast receding, in the face of crime against humanity, in England, the impatience of the people with the attitude of the Government is finding fierce expression. On the 23d ult., Earl Russell wrote to Lord Granville, urging an Autumn session of Parliament. He calls for an alliance of the Powers of Europe, "to combine in one firm and resolute treaty against Turkish 'tyranny in Europe.'" He then makes this— "For an English statesman—amazing declaration: 'I care not whether Russians, Austrians, Germans, or Italians, succeed them. England will only require to have the passage into the Black Sea free to all ships of war and of commerce,—the passage to Odessa and 'Varna open.'"

These words will find hearty echoes. The barbarities perpetrated by the Turkish authorities are equivalent to a declaration of war against all Christian mankind. By permitting them, Turkey has forfeited her right to be recognized as a nation. The issue of the Servian war is the least important aspect of the question now to be settled.

## FAITH VS. FIERI FACIAS.

For a man who has founded a State, who has done a large and flourishing business as a prophet, who has reigned well nigh absolutely as a patriarch, a monarch, and a hierarch, who has figured as a capitalist and a spiritualist, and a polygamist—for such a man to have his horses and carriages taken by the sheriff on execution and vulgarly sold at vendue to satisfy the same, for the benefit of a woman bearing the exceedingly temporal and secular name of Ann Eliza—ah! this is indeed a tumble down and a catastrophe calculated to awaken reflections at once sad and lively upon the mutability of ecclesiastical prosperity! This, however, is what has happened to defendant Brigham Young at the suit of Ann Eliza. She wants \$3,000 worth of alimony; the Judge ordered that she should have it; the Prophet vowed he would be—cursed if he would pay it; and consequently, at the latest date, the constable had invaded the sacred stable and was leading away the fiery chargers and the easy-going nag, or driving them to the consecrated gings and rockaways, toward the auction room. No prophet has suffered such an indignity since Jonah went over the taffrail down into the extended jaws of the *Physeter macrocephalus*. The prophetic occupation is gone. The vaticinatory fame is blasted. The man of many wives, with a full assortment of unknown tongues, and clothed with mysteries of mysteries as with a full suit of garments, is proved to be no more than a human being, without power enough to save the family name from confiscation.

We do not know that Mormonism needed any refutation, but if it did, here we have it, plump, positive, and particular. The truth is, there is nothing shabbier than the status of your modern prophet. In his own private pulpit, he is invincible; so long as he is permitted to pour forth nonsense without molestation, he is victoriously voluble; he may receive subscriptions, and announce himself as divine in terms the most blasphemous; he may take possession of a tub not his own, or mount for a pulpit his neighbor's doorstep, but when the policeman comes along and leads him to the station-house as a disturber of the peace, and he goes along quietly and does not call down fire from heaven upon the head of the club-bearing functionary, the populace consider him as a humbug, and do him no injustice. From this time forth we regard Mormonism as refuted by the sheriff's officer. The writ in *Ann Eliza v. Brigham*

went far to knock this cheap religion in the head. The decree in the same case was equally damaging. And now execution is literally done. Poor old patriarch! insolvent old prophet! impotent old miracle monger! where are his revelations and his endowments and his inspirations and his vicergerencies now? There have been many indications of an end, not far away, of the most arrogant and absurd of the Mormon pretensions, but this is about the most notable sign which we have had of its decay as a State religion. The Gentile sheriff is at last dominant in the sacred Salt Lake City. Law triumphs over special illumination, and order over even the most nonsensical revelations. We see something more than the beginning of the end; the numerous homes of Brigham are as yet undesolated, but the coming events cast a good many shadows of coming troubles into the empty stalls of his stables.

The Centennial Year seems to call every possible form of human aberration, as well as action and aspiration, to the surface. One of the last and most peculiar manifestations is the convention of the "American Free Dress League" in Philadelphia, on Thursday last. The word "free" has an endless variety of application—Free Soil, Free Trade, Free Love, Free Dress! The public might be puzzled to know whether the last of these "terms" indicates dress without cost, or the same dress for all, or a very wide and flowing fashion of dress. On the contrary, the movement proves to be in favor of a Restricted Dress for Women! The resolutions offered declare that the present female costume "is inhuman in form, in the inflation of obstacles to locomotion and respiration"—wherefore they insist on a "garmenture" should be of dual form for the legs as well as the arms. Garmenture of dual form is an exquisite paraphrase: the language of ignorance and tyranny would use the simple word "brooches." The design of the reform is also stated to be "to elevate woman above slaves and pernicious habits." Alas! do we find that men are elevated above slaves and pernicious habits by their dual garmenture? Nay, doth not this same garmenture enable them to use feet as well as fists in their brutal quarrels? In such reforms, as every one is aware, grace and beauty go for naught; but without some distinguishing badge (say dual colors for the dual-lower sleeves), the fair reformers would soon discover how much greater is the tyranny of man toward man than of man toward woman. Some time ago, one of them, in a brick-dust colored coat and trousers, was seen on a Jersey City ferry boat. "Does she mean to say," a purloined Quaker matron asked of her neighbor, "that that is a woman?" Then, looking more closely, she heaved a deep sigh, and added: "Ah, yes, I am sorry to say it is!"

Mr. Hendricks is a gentleman of some consequence in the Democratic party. Their national ticket was decorated with his name solely because he represented a constituency who entertained certain views in regard to currency, which constituency was strong enough to drive Eastern Democrats into a confessed surrender of principle—strong enough to force the House of Representatives into a vote to repudiate a recorded promise. Mr. Hendricks has lately felt constrained to address the citizens of his native county. Woe is me, he cries, if I discuss not the issues of the campaign; and yet concerning this vital issue—this one issue which made his own nomination possible—he opens not his mouth except to say, in one fraction of a sentence, that his party was pledged to oppose any "artificial contraction," whatever that may signify. Mr. Hendricks's record has been somewhat devious. In his letter of acceptance he assured the world that he was impatient for a return to specie payments, while the year before he was campaigning in Ohio for the party which was hungry for printed money. He may be a hard-money man, but he writes to "currency reformers" like Landers when he wants satisfying legislation in Congress, and he begs inflationists like New York to refuse a reelection. He may be a very hard-money candidate, but a platform made expressly to feel comfortable under him is soft enough to satisfy Ewing and Voorhees and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Now Mr. Hendricks's language and Mr. Hendricks's silence can both be accounted for by admitting that he is a statesman with an elastic and accommodating ethical system; but where has departed the stern metallic virtue of all the other orators and organs of reform? We look and listen in vain for any discussion of the currency question from that quarter. Has this issue been "relegated," or did Gov. Tilden's treatise exhaust the subject?

The race of aspiring young persons who mistake "gush" for genius, sentiment for thought, and indulgence in models for literary art, is not confined to the United States. Probably every mail brings to our shores the applications of such as, failing to find recognition at home, imagine that their formless messages must be welcome somewhere else in the world. One of the latest, sent to THE TRIBUNE from Continental Europe—the particular nation need not be mentioned—after proposing to contribute grave ethical papers in a foreign language, proceeds thus: "But you will ask: I write in America rather than in —! Why? I know not: it is the fancy or heaut of my nature. Do you ask the poet why he chooses this subject, spreads that color, plucks from this tree, drinks from that fountain? Why? He does it from pure caprice, simply phantasy; because, from Aurora to the evening twilight, from North to South, everything in nature is subjective. \* \* \* This is why I write for America. I feel the need of dipping my courage in the burning rays of that privileged soil, in order to keep it up to the level of the vast and sublime questions which I have studied." If the applicant can teach others how to keep up their courage by dipping it in the burning rays of our privileged soil—especially during the past two months—he will be an acquisition. But, as he writes from pure caprice and simple phantasy, he would be a very uncertain contributor. Ethical papers produced on this plan would be more original than edifying.

Very naturally the laborers on the rice plantation of Mr. J. B. Bessell, on the Combahee, in South Carolina, prefer not to receive their wages in such currency as this:

Due Fifty Cents 50

To John Jones, or Receipt for labor under special contract, Payable on the first of January, 1880.

It appears from a statement published by Mr. Robert Smalls that Mr. Bissell is in the habit of paying his laborers in these valuable documents, which are issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. Whatsoever was mysterious in the Combahee strike is no longer. A note of hand for 50 cents, payable in four years from date without interest, and good for nothing except to spend at the shop of the employer who issues it, isn't the sort of money to make a laborer contented, quiet, and industrious. Mr. Smalls says that the laborers demanded money for their labor, and declined Mr. Bissell's small notes of hand. Failing to get genuine cash, they struck. Mr. B. may be thankful that they did not strike him. It appears, however, that the disaffected did employ some intimidation to prevent those who were anxious to work for Mr. Bissell's currency from doing so. Here they were wrong. If there were those who were willing to toil for something of even less value, it was no business of the strikers. As all hands have gone to hoeing again, we venture to hope that Mr. Bissell has agreed to pay money; and if he hasn't, there will probably be another strike very soon.

In *The Albany Law Journal* a story of Mr. Rufus Choate is spoiled in the telling. Of Chief-Justice Shaw, who was not a handsome old gentleman, the great *nisi prius* lawyer is reported to have said: "I venerate him as the Indian his log, curiously carved; I acknowledge he's ugly, but I feel that he is great." This is flat enough; what Mr. Choate did say was exquisite: "I regard the Chief Justice as the savage his fetish, which he knows to be ugly, but feels to be great." This is good enough for Sheridan; the *Albany* version is so clumsy that Mr.

Choate would have said something excellent about it, if only he could have read it.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Fox grows alarmingly ill. Mr. Geo. L. Fox is now in Brooklyn, and is very much better in health.

The Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is staying at Narragansett Pier. John Bright will not come to this country before 1878, and when he comes will lecture only in the large cities.

A committee of the London workmen are preparing to give Gambetta a reception on the occasion of his proposed visit to England.

Gen. Bartlett of Pittsfield, Mass., has improved considerably in health the last few days, and his friends are hoping for his speedy and permanent recovery.

Mr. John B. Gough is the owner of four large volumes, in which are written the signatures of 140,000 persons who have taken the pledge of temperance at his hands.

Dickens and Pickwick are no more, but Samuel Wells, Jr., still lives. He is registered at Willard's Hotel in Washington last week, and named England as his abiding place.

Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. Seymour, ex-Gov. Morgan, and Senators Conkling and Kernan are to be the attractions at the Central New-York State Fair to be held at Utica this week.

Mr. John Murray, son of the famous London publisher, returned to England on Saturday after a three-months' tour to this country. On Friday he dined with Mr. Blair Scribner, his fellow-guests being divers literary gentlemen of his city.

Bunyan's grave in Bunhill Fields, London, will soon become unrecognizable, it is said, unless means are taken to restore it. (Owing to atmospheric changes and the wind, Bunyan's tomb, the most prominent portion of the sculpture are rapidly disappearing.)

Daniel Deronda marries Mirah, of course, and goes out into the world to restore a political existence to the Jews, to make them a nation again, and give them a national center. In a most touching and dramatic scene with Gwendolen, he tells her that this is to be work in life, and at the same time, that he is to be married.

Last custodians of Napoleon are multiplying, and bid fair to become as numerous as the body servants of Gen. Washington. The publication of the death of the supposed "last" one in England recently has brought to light a number of impostors, the most prominent of whom, in St. Helena five years and three months after Napoleon died, and was at the funeral and one of the firing party who fired over his grave.

A mysterious benefactor has given Harvard College \$12,375 62. The following letter accompanied the gift: "We take pleasure in being the medium of enclosing herewith our check on the National Western Bank, payable to your order, for \$12,375 62, the amount being given to Harvard College by one of its alumni 'for the use of the college.' The conditions are that his name is in no way to be mentioned while he is alive; he is pure in heart, and his money, as to his secret, is a secret. The money must be invested in some safe manner, not in Western stocks, nor such stuff as 'I' Eastern crowd. I should advise you to use the money for the ordinary expenses of the college, such as 'I' going to pay the professor's salary, and the like, and to add continually to the principal, to cover any losses by changing investments, and perhaps to increase the original sum."

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The Japanese Minister of Education, and two other natives of Japan, came to America with the Educational Department who came to America as Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Sherman will leave here on Saturday for Harrisburg, where he will be joined by Secretary Cameron. They will then proceed on their tour of inspection in the West and on the Pacific Coast.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge R. P. Ramsey has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Cleveland district. The condition of his health is the cause assigned.

There is a little anti-Garfield movement still in existence, after all. A convention has been called in his district by about 25 Republicans to nominate a candidate against him.